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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,367	01/22/2002	James D. Crapo	2661-22	6992
23117	7590	11/22/2004	EXAMINER	
NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC 1100 N GLEBE ROAD 8TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22201-4714			WANG, SHENGJUN	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1617

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/051,367	CRAPO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shengjun Wang	1617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,5,7,9-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,5,7,9,10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of applicants' amendments and remarks submitted August 23, 2004 is acknowledged.

Double Patenting Rejection

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1, 5, 7, 9-10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 36-51 of copending Application No. 09/880,125, in view of Kobayashi et al. '125 claims a method of protecting cell from oxidant, or treating patient with a pathological condition resulting from oxidant-induced toxicity by using pyridine substituted porphyrin.

3. '125 does not expressly teach for treating cancers, or employment of the particular compound, 10113.

4. However, Kobayashi teaches that human cancer patient usually suffer from oxidative stress. Kobayashi et al. further teaches to employ superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer patient to relieve the oxidative stress.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to use the claim method for treating cancer patient.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the claim method for treating cancer patient because cancer patients are known to have oxidative stress and superoxide dismutase mimetic are known to be useful for treating cancer patient for relief of such oxidative stress. As to the employment of the particular compound, 10113, it is seen to be a selection from amongst equally suitable material and as such obvious. Ex parte Winters 11 USPQ 2nd 1387 (at 1388) (R is ethyl group in 10113 vs. R is C1-C8 in the claims of '125).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claim Rejections 35 U.S.C. 103

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 1, 5, 7, 9-10 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over copending Application No. 09/880,125 which has a common assigned with the instant application, in view of Kobayashi et al. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the copending application, it would constitute prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) if published or patented. This provisional rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is based upon a presumption of future publication or patenting of the conflicting application. '125 claims a method of protecting cell from oxidant, or treating patient with a pathological condition resulting from oxidant-induced toxicity by using pyridine substituted porphyrin.

8. '125 does not expressly teach for treating cancers, or employment of the particular compound, 10113.

9. However, Kobayashi teaches that human cancer patient usually suffer from oxidative stress. Kobayashi et al. further teaches to employ superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer patient to relieve the oxidative stress.

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to use the claim method for treating cancer patient.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the claim method for treating cancer patient because cancer patients are known to have oxidative stress and superoxide dismutase mimetic are known to be useful for treating cancer patient for relief of such oxidative stress. As to the employment of the particular compound, 10113, it is seen to be a

selection from amongst equally suitable material and as such obvious. Ex parte Winters 11 USPQ 2nd 1387 (at 1388) (R is ethyl group in 10113 vs. R is C1-C8 in the claims of '125).

10. This provisional rejection might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the copending application was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by a showing of a date of invention for the instant application prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the copending application under 37 CFR 1.131. For applications filed on or after November 29, 1999, this rejection might also be overcome by showing that the subject matter of the reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

11. Claims 1, 5, 7, 9-10 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 36-51 of commonly assigned application 09/880,125 for reasons discussed above.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office normally will not institute interference between applications or a patent and an application of common ownership (see MPEP § 2302). Commonly assigned application 09/880,125, discussed above, would form the basis for a rejection of the noted claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) if the commonly assigned case qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) and the conflicting inventions were not commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made. In order for the examiner to resolve this issue, the assignee is required under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c) to either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was

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made or to name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in a holding of abandonment of the application.

A showing that the inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made will preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based upon the commonly assigned case as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g), or 35 U.S.C. 102(e) for applications filed on or after November 29, 1999.

12. Claims 1, 5, 7, 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi et al. in view of Bloodsworth et al.

13. Kobayashi et al. teaches that mimetic of superoxide dismutase are useful for treating human cancer patients. See, particularly, the abstract.

14. Kobayashi et al. do not teach expressly to employ compound 10113 herein as the mimetic of superoxide dismutase.

15. However, Bloodsworth et al. teaches that 10113 is a known superoxide dismutase mimetic. See, particularly the abstract.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to employ 10113 as the superoxide dismutase mimetic in the method for treating cancer patient as disclosed by Kobayashi et al.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ 10113 as the superoxide dismutase mimetic in the method for treating cancer patient as disclosed by Kobayashi et al. because 10113 is a known super oxide dismutase mimetic. The employment of 10113 as superoxide dismutase mimetic is seen to be a selection from amongst equally suitable material and as such obvious. Ex parte Winters 11 USPQ 2nd 1387 (at 1388).

Response to the Arguments

Applicants' amendments and remarks submitted August 23, 2004 have been fully considered, but are not persuasive with respect to the rejections set forth above. The amendments and remarks are persuasive with respect to the rejections over Wheelhouse et al. since Wheelhouse teach away from using the compounds herein claimed. (see col. 46).

16. Applicants assert that the examiner provide no explanation how the cancer treatment method claimed herein is in any way suggested by the toxicity protection method of '125. This is not true. The rejecitons state: “‘125 claims a method of protecting cell from oxidant, or treating patient with a pathological condition resulting from oxidant-induced toxicity by using pyridine substituted porphyrin.

17. ‘125 does not expressly teach for treating cancers, or employment of the particular compound, 10113.

18. However, Kobayashi teaches that human cancer patient usually suffer from oxidative stress. Kobayashi et al. further teaches to employ superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer patient to relieve the oxidative stress.

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to use the claim method for treating cancer patient.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the claim method for treating cancer patient because cancer patients are known to have oxidative stress and superoxide dismutase mimetic are known to be useful for treating cancer patient for relief of such oxidative

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stress. As to the employment of the particular compound, 10113, it is seen to be a selection from amongst equally suitable material and as such obvious. Ex parte Winters 11 USPQ 2nd 1387 (at 1388) (R is ethyl group in 10113 vs. R is C1-C8 in the claims of '125).

19. '125 claims a method of protecting cell from oxidant, or treating patient with a pathological condition resulting from oxidant-induced toxicity by using pyridine substituted porphyrin.

20. '125 does not expressly teach for treating cancers, or employment of the particular compound, 10113.

21. However, Kobayashi teaches that human cancer patient usually suffer from oxidative stress. Kobayashi et al. further teaches to employ superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer patient to relieve the oxidative stress.

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed the invention was made, to use the claim method for treating cancer patient.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the claim method for treating cancer patient because cancer patients are known to have oxidative stress and superoxide dismutase mimetic are known to be useful for treating cancer patient for relief of such oxidative stress. As to the employment of the particular compound, 10113, it is seen to be a selection from amongst equally suitable material and as such obvious. Ex parte Winters 11 USPQ 2nd 1387 (at 1388) (R is ethyl group in 10113 vs. R is C1-C8 in the claims of '125)."

Applicants further contend that Kobayashi et al. does not teach that treatment of a cancer can be effected by protesting cell from oxidant-induced toxicity. Applicants is confusing the

concept of treatment of cancer. Note, symptomology treatment of cancer is a treatment of cancer. Applicants further contend that "Kobayashi et al. does not teach that cancer is a pathological condition resulting from oxidant-induced toxicity." The examiner agrees on this. But Kobayashi et al. teach oxidative stress is a condition frequently found in cancer patients. The examiner assert it would have been obvious to treating cancer patient because cancer patients are known to have oxidative stress and superoxide dismutase mimetic are known to be useful for treating cancer patient for relief of such oxidative stress.

As to the provisional obvious rejections over '125, applicants argued that instant claims are directed to treating cancer, which has not been taught or suggested by '125 in view of Kobayashi et al. Again, given a broad interpretation of "treating" the claims would read on the treatment of any symptoms arise from cancer, including the oxidative stress.

22. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

23. For rejections over Kobayashi in view of Bloodsworth, in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so

found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the teaching, suggestion, or motivation are found both in the cited references and in the general knowledge available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Particularly, Kobayashi et al. teaches the usefulness of superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer. Bloodsworth discloses that compound 10113 is a known superoxide dismutase mimetic. Compound 10113 may differ structurally from the superoxide dismutase mimetics disclosed by Kobayashi et al. They nevertheless share the same function, and would have been reasonably expected to be similarly useful. As to the teaching of Kobayashi et al., note Kobayashi et al. never conclusively states superoxide dismutase mimetics are ineffective for treating cancers. In fact, Kobayashi et al provides detailed suggestion for using the particular superoxide dismutase mimetic for treating cancer. See, the last paragraph in the DISCUSSION at page 58-61. Further, it should be understood that optimization of administration method for a therapeutic agent is considered within the skill of artisan.

24. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

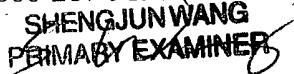
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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shengjun Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0632. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


SHENGJUN WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Shengjun Wang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1617